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# YUGOSLAV FORTNIGHTLY

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## YUGOSLAV ATTITUDE ON KOREA

### STATEMENT BY FOREIGN MINISTER

#### SUPPORT FOR KOREAN UNION AND INDEPENDENCE

"Yugoslavia stands for the right of any people to self-determination."

"It is no secret to anybody that there is in Korea a liberation and democratic movement which engages the whole people, and in an expression of the aspirations and the purpose of the people of Korea."

"The men who bear the responsibility for the war in Korea must have known that such a war would be a profound menace to world peace, would stimulate all the mindsprings of aggression, would whip up the war machine of the Great Powers and everywhere in the world exacerbate international relations."

"What is more, not only does this war in Korea threaten world peace, but it also endangers even those achievements which the people of Korea have already won for themselves."

"Further, the peoples of Yugoslavia cannot lose sight of the fact that the present war in Korea is in the last resort the logical consequence of foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea, and of the actual division of that country into two spheres of interest."

WITH such formulations as these, the Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, Edvard Kardelj, on the eve of his departure from Belgrade to represent his country at the General Assembly of the United Nations, outlined Yugoslav policy.

He particularly stressed that in the present conditions the Korean problem cannot be considered apart.

The attitude of Yugoslavia to the war in Korea, declared Kardelj, is determined by the following factors:

FIRST: Yugoslavia in principle and in practice stands for the right of any people to self-determination and stands against interference in the internal affairs of independent states. Starting from that premise, Yugoslavia naturally cultivates sympathy for the



Edvard Kardelj, Foreign Minister

natural and historically mature aspirations of the peoples of Asia to be free and independent. Hence socialist Yugoslavia gives oppressed peoples moral and political support, if their struggle leads to genuine liberation and genuine independence.

This includes the Korean nation. Everybody knows that in international action, Yugoslavia has always supported the right of the Korean people to be united, to be independent, to be free from the interference of any alien power, to choose its own Government and its own way of life.

Alas, this has not come about in Korea. That land has become the subject of a contest of alien influences, of a struggle for world mastery.

SECONDLY: It is quite clear that under such conditions the Korean problem is a part of the general question of peace in the

world, a problem which cannot be considered apart.

The men who bear the responsibility for the war in Korea must have known that such a war would be a profound menace to world peace, would strengthen all the mindsprings of aggression, would whip up the war machine of the Great Powers, and everywhere in the world exacerbate international contradictions.

This is what has happened. The fact that in spite of being aware of this those responsible for this situation have taken precisely that road, unambiguously confirms that they were little concerned with the preservation of world peace, and still less with the liberty, independence or union of the Korean people, but were concerned with exploiting the righteous struggle of the people of Korea for the further extension of their own hegemony.

It is clear to-day to any man that the Korean war has been a terrible blow to the cause of peace in the world, precisely because it serves alien hegemonistic interests.

#### KOREA NEEDS UNIFICATION AND INDEPENDENCE

THIRDLY: It is no secret to anybody that there is in Korea a liberation and democratic movement which engages the whole people, and is an expression of the aspirations and the purpose of the people of Korea in their struggle for independence and unification, and for the achievement of the democratic liberties.

Nevertheless, the liberation hopes of the broad body of that nation here too, as in many other parts of the world, have been misused to serve the purposes of an alien hegemonistic policy, which masks itself behind false stories about "aid to the Korean people" in their struggle for independence.

It is precisely for this reason that the armed action of the North Korean Government does not lead towards the true liberation of the people of Korea, although that people is thereby exposed to terrible sufferings, and their land to the devastation of war.

It is plain that the Korean people, at the present juncture, and under the concrete conditions of the moment, should look for other ways in the struggle for its independence and union, and not allow its struggle to be transformed into the instrument of an alien policy of domination.

Only in this way can the people of Korea render foreign intervention in Korea impossible both ethically and politically. The contrary has happened, and—as Marshal Tito declared — the Korean nation is switched on to a road which does not lead to its independence, while the sacrifices it is enduring are no sacrifices in its interests.

What is more, not only does this war in Korea threaten world peace, but it also endangers even those achievements which the people of Korea have already won for themselves.

Once again we have confirmation that wherever—consciously or unconsciously—the leadership of a liberation movement becomes the instrument of any tendency whatsoever to alien domination

it stands.

Can one say that the Korean people is today nearer to independence and union than it was before the present war? No, of course one cannot. But on the other hand all those who desire a war of conquest have made good use of it, and will continue to do so, still further to undermine peace and speed up the preparation of war.

Such circles exist, both in the West and the East, despite all their propaganda fanfarones about love of peace.

FOURTHLY: The peoples of Yugoslavia cannot help comparing the events connected with Korea with the fact that we are now in the third year of the incessant rabid aggressive campaign of the Cominform Governments led by U.S.S.R., against socialist Yugoslavia, precisely because the working people of Yugoslavia defend the right themselves to decide matters on their own soil.

This aggressive policy against socialist Yugoslavia is convincingly eloquent concerning the real nature of the policy of its organs in other parts of the world as well.

#### IMPERIALISM INDIVISIBLE

There can be no doubt whatsoever but that he who conducts an aggressive, hegemonistic and anti-socialist policy against precisely a Yugoslavia which is socialist, cannot elsewhere in the world conduct a different policy, that is to say, a policy of peace, a democratic, socialist policy, a policy of genuine equality and fraternity among all peoples.

The policy of the Cominform leaders long since ceased to correspond to the interests of human progress. It therefore cannot but damage any progressive or liberation movement which becomes its tool.

All their momentary clamour about how faithful they are to peace, or about the aggressiveness of others, is incapable of concealing their own portion of the responsibility for the war in Korea, or for the menace to peace as a whole in the world.

FIFTHLY: It is therefore clear that the peoples of Yugoslavia

(Continued on Page 3)

### BRITISH NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION IN YUGOSLAVIA

#### Cominform Alarm

#### The Flight from Truth

"It would also have been desirable," declared Leslie Smith, spokesman of the British National Peace Council, at a Press Conference in London, "to visit Yugoslavia's neighbours too, if we are to establish the full truth."

However, not one of those countries has even replied to the application made by the Executive Committee of the National Peace Council, for a delegation to be permitted to visit them and have the same facilities of investigation as we are to have in Yugoslavia.

Thus, on the eve of the departure of its members of the National Peace Council delegation, who are to join the President of the Peace

Moscow dictation, shrink from the truth.

Lord Boyd-Orr, who arrived in Yugoslavia in advance of the delegation, and has been calling on leading Yugoslav authorities in the fields of Agriculture, Forestry, and Public Health, will be assisted in his enquiries by a team consisting of John Lawrence, Vice-Chairman of the Near-East Relations Commission of the National Peace Council, Professor Idris Foster, professor of Celtic Languages at Oxford University and Fellow of Jesus College, Kenneth Ingram, member of the Executive Committee of the Council, and also of the British-Soviet Society, Stuart Morris, a member of the Executive Committee of the "Peace Pledge Union." Sydney Bailey, Assistant Director of the Hansard Society, Arnold Foster, "Manchester Guardian" Berlin correspondent, and Professor Laursen, of London University.

### THE INTERNAL LOAN

#### First Figures of Results

With a target figure of 3,000,000,000 dinars, the Second Internal Lottery Loan has been an outstanding success. In the first week, with six full business days, the subscription has totalled 4,017,441,000 dinars, thereby exceeding the required amount by no less than 35%.

On September 10th the subscription had exceeded 4,000,000,000 dinars, or more than 50% above the target figure.

There are still ten more days to go, during which further subscriptions are expected. The loan was opened to subscription on September 1st, and the closing date is September 21st.

Taken Republic by Republic, the results of the first week were:

Serbia	1,284,955,000
Croatia	831,700,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	452,130,000
Slovenia	300,895,000
Macedonia	230,201,000
Montenegro	64,834,000

### Who Keeps the Greek Children from their Parents?

#### DISHONEST PROPAGANDA

EARLIER this year the Executive Committee of the International Red Cross, meeting in Geneva, drew up a very clear resolution concerning the painful problem of Greek child refugees from the Civil War in Greece.

It will be remembered that in Greece a second stage of the Liberation War was fought in the Northern districts of Greece, principally in Aegean Macedonia, the largely Slav populated territory in the region of Salonika. Eventually the insurgents were defeated by superior forces of arms and the triumphant Monarcho-Fascist forces then proceeded to savage measures of reprisal against the local population. Whole families were scattered and large numbers of refugees, adults and children, found their way over the frontier out of Greece.

These children are to-day scattered among a number of countries, including Yugoslavia. In Yugoslavia, as we have described in a previous issue of this paper, the Greek refugees, the mother tongue of most of whom is Macedonian, are well cared for. It is however, obviously wrong that they should be indefinitely separated from their parents, and for this reason the Yugoslav Government lent full support to the decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation by which Greek children, wherever possible, were to be returned to their parents. Care for the execution of this resolution to return the Greek children to their parents was confined to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

ON September 1st the trial was concluded before a Belgrade court of a group of five men accused of working for the Soviet Intelligence Service. Four of the accused were found guilty and sentenced to long terms of hard labour; one defendant was acquitted.

The principal defendant, a Yugoslav, Rista Ilic, was sentenced to 12 years' hard labour, although he was, however, unscrupulous

Yugoslav, to 7 years' hard labour and Djordje Ilic, a Yugoslav, to three years' hard labour. Ljubica Ilic, also a Yugoslav, was acquitted.

### RUMANIAN AGENTS SENTENCED

A group of Rumanian spies and subversive agents have been sentenced by a Belgrade court to terms of imprisonment, with hard labour, ranging from four years to ten years.

Koroljan Lupsic, sentenced to 10 years' hard labour was found guilty of subversive activity among the Rumanians of the Voivodina. The propaganda material was handed to him by the Rumanian Embassy in Belgrade. The other two defendants had aided and abetted Lupsic.

### LEADING YUGOSLAV EDITORS

#### GUESTS OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE

INVITED by the British Foreign Office, six leading Yugoslav newspaper editors are making a short tour of the United Kingdom. Dusan Blagovjech, Assistant Chief Editor of Borba, Miroslav Vitorovich, Secretary-General of the Association of Journalists, Zdravko Pecar, Editor of the Review of International Affairs, Jakov Almuli, Editor of the Yugoslav Telegraph Agency, Milan Ogrin, Editor of Jutaska, Pavica, Editor of Ljubljanski, and Frane Barbič, Editor of Naprijed of Zagreb, arrived in London on September 7th.

Borba, published daily simultaneously in Belgrade and Zagreb, is the official organ of the Yugoslav Communist Party. The Yugoslav Association of Journalists are publishers both of the English-language Review of International Affairs, and this newspaper. The Yugoslav Telegraph Agency, known by the name of Tanjug, was founded in the course of the Liberation War, and serves both for the home distribution of news, and as an international news agency. The name Tanjug is a contraction of Telegrafiska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija (New Yugoslavia Telegraph Agency). Jutaska Pravica (Human Justice), is the organ of the Slovene Communist Party, and Naprijed (Forward) of the People's Front of Croatia.

### BULGARIA

#### CONTINUED INTERNMENT OF FRONTIER FAMILIES

Continuing the persecution and internment of Macedonians and Bulgarians of the frontier zone adjoining Yugoslavia, more families of the Vidin district have latterly been removed from their native villages by the Bulgarian Government. Precise reports from Delenje tell that Petar Petrov, Flora Genov, Angel Stanov, Todor Yonchev, Atanas Slakev and their families have disappeared from the village of Delenje. Nine families have been deported from Gazovo. The victims, who include old and young alike, complain of their internment conditions, including starvation rations.

#### TRIESTE SLOVENSES' PROTEST

The School Board of the Anglo-American Military Administration of Trieste Zone "A" has received more than one hundred letters of protest from societies of Slovene teachers, parents and pupils, following the recent increase in discriminatory regulations against Slovene children. The new regulations are felt locally to be evidence of the determination of the Anglo-American Military Government authorities eventually to abolish all Slovene schools.

YUGOSLAV  
FORTNIGHTLY

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BELGRADE, SEPTEMBER 15, 1950

## THE INTERNAL LOAN

A TRIUMPH OF  
CONFIDENCE

EXCEEDING its target figure by 50% in the first ten days of subscription, the new Internal Loan had already topped 4,600,000 dinars. Subscription to the loan remains open to September 21st, thus leaving still another ten days after reaching this striking figure.

The success of the loan is already complete. Never was a more damaging answer than this ever given to a lying campaign, such as that of Moscow and its Cominform adherents, to the effect that the workers of Yugoslavia are in revolt against the Government which has handed factories and mines over to them, or that the peasants are in open revolt, or to commentators in the West who patronisingly suggest that Yugoslavia has over-reached itself.

There is perhaps no more sensitive barometer of the confidence enjoyed by a Government than the floating of a new loan. The barometer is made even more sensitive when the loan is floated at the end of the holiday season when pockets everywhere normally are empty.

The Second Internal Loan has been a test of strength. Envious eyes looked on, gloating over the fiasco for which they hoped. Once again, they have been disappointed, this time bitterly disappointed. With an upsurge of enthusiasm which to those who still do not quite grasp the spirit of a country rapidly creating its own

democratic structure for achieving economic progress, this subscription event, that gave birth to a loan, workers throughout the industrial areas began their investments immediately after zero hour, while in the country districts, where farms are scattered, results began to flow in during the early morning.

A triumph of confidence in the regime, the lavish over-subscription of this loan is also a tribute to the extensive preparational work carried through by the People's Front and other public bodies. Citizens of countries with a long-established national savings bank movement will understand how much, in such nation-wide efforts of this sort, depends on painstaking explanation of the meaning of a Government action in which all are interested. Such pre-discussion and critical examination of national questions is the breath of life in Yugoslavia to-day. The nation learns, and under the cross-fire of questions and other expression of opinion, the Government is too fearless. A Government thus constantly in intimate touch with the people stands firm, and moves forward without hesitation.

INDUSTRIAL INVENTION  
New Stone Polishers

Yugoslav inventors have produced prototypes of hand stone polishing machines, essential for the processing of high quality marbles and granites for building purposes. Hitherto stone polishers have been exclusively imported from abroad. Stone is a plentiful building material in Yugoslavia.

## A NEW GRAVEL WASHER

Zivorad Stefanovich, a Belgrade fitter, has designed and constructed a gravel-washing plant which, fed by four workers, can wash 10 cubic yards of gravel in eight hours. The new machine-tool is designed for use where massive concrete work is necessary.

## CROATIAN ASSEMBLY MEETS

Dismissal of Three Ministers

Meeting on September 12th, for its eighth regular session, the National Assembly of Croatia has relieved of their duties Rade Zigic, Dobko Botic, and Stanko Cernic-Opat. Former Ministers and Members of the Presidency, the ministers have been dropped because of their leanings towards a pro-Cominform home and foreign policy.

AGRICULTURE  
GRAIN PURCHASES  
DISPERSAL OF  
TRACTOR STATIONS

Democratic Methods of  
Agriculture Improvement

AS part of the re-organisation of Yugoslav industry designed to make all administration much more local and direct, a new Government Decree completely changes the system of mechanisation and organisation of the farm co-operatives which has been in force hitherto.

The effort to introduce mechanisation and new methods of cultivation had been developed by a service of tractor stations, organised through the People's Committee, the elective government bodies. Agriculture improvement is now placed in the hands of the farm co-operatives themselves, which are empowered to build up from their revenue funds for this purpose.

The new Decree provides for the establishment of what will be known as "Co-operative Councils." Co-operative Councils will vary in size according to the number of co-operatives which are represented, and will number from 50 to 120 members.

A Co-operative Council will elect its own executive committee which will directly manage the mechanisation and organisational fund.

In many districts, especially in the large grain lands of Vojvodina, Government Tractor Stations had previously been set up. These worked under the direction of the local government organ and supplied co-operatives and also individual farmers with mechanized power. They are now being dispersed, and the equipment and staff transferred to the farm co-operatives of each district.

The significance of this new development is considerable. The transfer of these tractors previously under direct Government management will give the farm co-operatives of Serbia more autonomy than anywhere else in Yugoslavia, and a considerable fleet of multiple ploughs and other large farm machine tools.

RESULTS  
OF THE HARVEST

State Grain Purchases

THE State purchases of corn has issued a report giving progress in this work up to August 24th. By this date the position in the country as a whole was that 68.3 per cent. of the tonnage of corn envisaged as this year's State purchases had been delivered. This means excellent progress, as on the same date in 1949 little over half the target quantity had been brought in.

The best results have been achieved in Macedonia, where, incidentally, the Cominform journal "For a Lasting Peace" in its issue of September 1st "disclosed" a wholesale drift of the peasantry away from the co-operatives and wholesale repressive measures by the State! In fact, in Macedonia three-quarters of the planned quantities of grain have already been brought in; in the co-operatives, taken separately, were on August 24th only 5 per cent. short of reaching the full target.

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THE NATIONAL  
MINORITIES

THE CZECHOSLOVAK  
NATIONAL FESTIVAL

An Outspoken Declaration

ON September 2nd, at Hecogovac in Croatia, Czechs and Slovaks from all parts of Yugoslavia gathered to take part in celebration of their famous Harvest Home Festival. This occasion was the 30th anniversary of the "Czech Beseda" Society, an association of the Czechs and Slovaks of Yugoslavia. It was also the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the first Czech school in Yugoslavia and the Czechoslovak House of Culture. The day was also incidentally the centenary of the birth of the great Czech leader, Thomas Masaryk.

The coincidence of these various anniversaries brought a more solemn note to the occasion, and the formal opening of the harvest festivities was attended by representatives of the government and of many public bodies.

Later in the day an open letter addressed to public opinion in Czechoslovakia was issued by the assembled leaders of the Czechs and Slovaks of Yugoslavia. The open letter calls on all workers of Czechoslovakia, manual and intellectual, not to hesitate to be spokesmen of the truth about Yugoslavia.

"Men who during the recent war were passive in the rear of the Red Army, and lacked the courage to wage war for their own liberation, are to-day lacking in either the courage or the strength to resist any wholesale revision of Marxism or Leninism," runs this declaration of the Czech and Slovak minority of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav leaders say that the Yugoslavs are not nationalists, yet they themselves under the banner of internationalism are attempting by murder, terrorism and torture of their fellow men to destroy the sense of national identity of those who have been brought to Yugoslavia.

Domestic in Czechoslovakia, thus was shed the blood of Dimitrijevic and Pleso, Yugoslav citizens resident in Czechoslovakia whose only fault was that they still loved their Socialist homeland.

"In Czechoslovakia, Yugoslav citizens are being persecuted. Here in Yugoslavia, Czechs and Slovaks have every opportunity for all round free development of all their interests, such as Czechs and Slovaks.

"We have founded our first secondary school, and we are still founding new Czech Beseda Societies in any other town where Czechs or Slovaks happen to reside. Not only do we publish our own Czech and Slovak newspapers, but latterly, for the first time in the history of this minority domiciled in Yugoslavia, we are able to publish school books in our own language."

Dimitrijevic and Pleso were two prominent Yugoslavs domiciled in Czechoslovakia who earlier this year were dead to death under outrageous circumstances in Czech prisons.

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THE ALBANIAN  
FRONTIER

STAGED PROVOCATION  
AND GHOST INCIDENTS

THE Albanian Telegraph

Agency has just issued yet another fantastic allegation of Yugoslav infringements of the frontier.

In this connection, the following sequence of events is not without interest:

In fact during July and the first week in August it was Albanian frontier guards who on a number of occasions crossed into Yugoslavia, firing on Yugoslav guards and wounding two men.

These actions culminated in the attacks of July 20th and August 7th, on each of which occasions a Yugoslav guard was wounded by a bullet fired from an Albanian rifle.

This rising wave of provocative frontier clashes caused by the Albanians gave rise to a Yugoslav Protest Note to the Albanian Government, delivered on August 10th.

The Yugoslav Note, like similar notes delivered on previous occasions, produced neither apology nor improvement of the situation. It was, however, eventually followed by the surprising allegations of Yugoslav infringements of the Albanian frontier, broadcast by the Tirana Agency, and of course immediately taken up and multiplied by the Soviet Press.

What for a time remained obscure was why the allegation of these Yugoslav frontier infringements, committed in the same period of time concerning which the Yugoslav Government had already protested to the Albanian Government on August 10th, was made so long after they were supposed to have occurred.

The answer to this, and the question is now clear. The allegation was intended as prelude to an Albanian diplomatic counter-blast to the protest to an Albanian "protest note" now sent at the same time as a "rejection" of the Yugoslav Government's Note of August 10th.

LABOUR PARTY LEADERS  
IN BELGRADE

A delegation of the Labour Party, consisting of Mr. Sam Kurland, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Party, Mr. Morgan Phillips, General Secretary, and Mr. Harry Barnhouse, a member of the Executive Committee, arrived in Belgrade on September 7th.

The Labour Party visitors came as guests of the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav People's Front, and were welcomed at Belgrade Airport by Blagoje Neskovic, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Front, and Djuro Salaj, Chairman of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation.

papers, but latterly, for the first time in the history of this minority domiciled in Yugoslavia, we are able to publish school books in our own language."

Dimitrijevic and Pleso were two prominent Yugoslavs domiciled in Czechoslovakia who earlier this year were dead to death under outrageous circumstances in Czech prisons.

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Dimitrijevic and Pleso

## French University Students Leave Coninform Students Union

### A Decision of Protest

THE National Union of French University Students has confirmed its decision not to return to the International Students' Union. This decision was announced at a press conference by a delegation of the National Union of Students of France after their return from the recent Student Congress at Prague.

The reason given is that the International Students' Union, instead of being, as intended by the foundation members, a genuine international association of university student unions and societies, has openly become merely an agency of the Coninform group of countries.

In an announcement to the press, Guy Denne, Secretary-General of the French University Students' Union, explained that though the Executive Committee of the Union decided to withdraw from the International Students' Union a year ago it had consented to take part in the recent Prague Students' Congress, on condition that Yugoslav students were also invited.

Though this condition was not fulfilled by the organizers of the Prague Students' Congress, the French delegation, reaching Prague, decided to remain at the Congress, in order to put forward their views.

At the Congress, the French delegation endeavored to warn those present of the great danger to international student unity resulting from the International Students' Union turning into a mere instrument of Coninform policy. The Congress was told that if this policy was pursued, the International Students' Union could not count on further French support.

FROM PAGE ONE

## YUGOSLAV ATTITUDE ON KOREA

cannot support a policy of this sort, a policy which is opposed to the interests of world peace, and at the same time brings only damage and misfortune to the people of Korea.

Further, the peoples of Yugoslavia cannot lose sight of the fact that the present war in Korea is in the last resort the logical sequence of foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea, and of the actual division of that country into two spheres of interest.

Taking into account all these factors, the Yugoslav Government has in the Security Council adopted the necessary attitude. Immediately the war in Korea was begun the Yugoslav delegation made every effort to bring about a cessation of military operations, to have both parties heard, and a form of mediation discovered which would have prevented the continuation of the war, and removed any danger of its extension. In this direction, however, success was not achieved.

### YUGOSLAV POLICY UNWAVERING

Notwithstanding, it is the view of the Yugoslav Government that the cause of peace is best served if it further strictly maintains the same policy, with a consequent refusal to support any tendency whatsoever to alien domination in Korea, and to insist on finding a way of limiting and at the earliest possible date ending the Korean war.

It goes without saying that in this, the Yugoslav Government will continue to lend its moral and political support to the Korean people in its struggle for union and genuine independence.

This attitude will be at the forthcoming session of the United Nations guide the Yugoslav delegation in its efforts to contribute to the swiftest possible solution of this question, both in order to maintain world peace, and also in order to maintain world peace, the interests of the people of Korea," Kardelj concluded.

# SOCIAL INSURANCE IN A NEW COMPREHENSIVE LAW

## Cover for Workers and their Families

THE new Social Insurance Law of 1950 marks a new stage in Yugoslav social legislation. It systematizes social insurance of workers. Benefits are linked to duration of employment, wages, and the nature of a man's work. Special payment of premiums is now abolished, and the insurance fund is built up exclusively by State allocations.

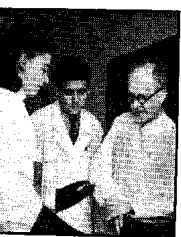
The new Law is in fact far-reaching, and merits a glance at its historical background. Though the first appearance of social insurance by legislation on Yugoslav territory dates back nearly three-quarters of a century, full extension of the principle was for a long time very slow. Until recently very large sections of the population were totally unprovided for in this respect.

It was in 1886 that in Slovenia and Dalmatia, then Austro-Hungarian provinces, compulsory social insurance was first introduced, though the regulation concerned solely miners, though to a large extent that first piece of legislation served as model for extensions of the compulsory social insurance principle.

After the first world war, when a Yugoslav State had emerged, attempts were made to introduce overall social insurance of workers, though the Law of 1922 concerned only industrial workers, and contained no provision for old-age pensions. It provided exclusively for insurance against accident and ill-health.

This first general act was followed fifteen years later, in 1937, by the addition of old-age pensions for insured workers. The qualification age was then 70 years and the amount of the old-age pension varied from 24% to 36% of a man's previous average earnings, taken on an annual basis over the full period of employment.

However, in principle good, this early social insurance legislation fell far short of the desirable, owing to low premiums and wages.



Students of Mass Radiology

payable at the time in Yugoslavia, illness or disability benefits and old-age pensions alike were far too small to meet a worker's most elementary needs.

### POST-WAR LEGISLATION

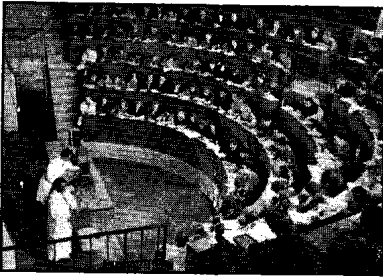
With the full liberation of Yugoslavia, after the second world war, an attempt was made by the Social Insurance Law of 1946 to bring about a radical improvement in the position of insured workers. Larger classes of the population were now brought into the insurance scheme, and benefits were stepped up to more satisfactory levels.

Nevertheless, many shortcomings of the 1946 Act were soon obvious. There was a marked difference between the rights of insured industrial workers, and those of the administrative employees, was the subject of much comment. The insurance of administrative workers then came under a totally different law, and the distinctions made between one type of workers and another were not conducive to smooth working of the general scheme of industrial insurance.

At the same time, the general advance of the later legislation over the old was well marked. Expressed in terms of total benefits paid, the change was most striking. In 1939, for example, the average payment to the wife of an insured worker or an insured woman worker for childbirth was only 448 dinars; in 1948 it was 3,107 dinars, an increase

of over six-fold. In 1939 only 96,000,000 dinars were paid out in workers' pensions. In 1948 the figure was 1,877,000,000 dinars, or, in other words, a twenty-fold increase.

The Social Insurance Law of 1950 further introduced a radical simplification of social insurance. It lays down general basic principles which are comprehensive in their scope. Every Yugoslav worker, and also his or her dependents, are covered by the State from conception (since the pregnant mother enjoys special care



Medical Students at a Lecture

and benefits), to after death (since the new act provides for payment of funeral expenses).

The Law provides for the following general benefits: health protection, support during temporary incapacity, maintenance of children, financial aid for reduced working ability, and pensions both for the insured person or, after his death, his unprovided-for dependents.

### WIDE SCOPE

The 1950 Social Insurance Law is comprehensive in its scope. It does not merely cover workers, whether manual or administrative, but also persons engaged in public duties, members of representative bodies, (people's committees, and the various parliaments), in short, any person engaged in a gainful occupation.

Previous legislation provided exclusively for industrial workers or employees, but the new Law specially provides for classes of the community previously left out. One may instance the cases of men in fishermen's co-operatives, or the members of small artisan co-operatives (such as leather workers), students of trade schools, or people only temporarily engaged. Here it is worth mentioning that insurance is not limited to Yugoslav citizens. Subjects of any other country residing and working in Yugoslavia have equal standing in regard to insurance, and the law also covers persons employed in any special contractual position.

### FREE MEDICAL SERVICE

Free medical service is widely available. It covers the dependents of any worker, and may extend to senior members of the same family. This is an innovation of great importance. The cost of medical attention to the individuals of public duty was a very serious bar to the effective development of social medicine, and the elimination of epidemics. People living in remote districts, in which through shortage of medical personnel there was no doctor near at hand, were far more inclined to conceal serious illness, and rely on local "wise women" and their herbal "cures," than they are today. Aware that they have a claim on free medical advice, sick persons are far more ready to avail themselves of medical assistance.

In addition, "medical attention" is under the new Act interpreted

on generous lines. It is inclusive not merely of medicaments and immediate treatment, but also of dental services, orthopedics and artificial limbs, and treatment at curative spas.

Besides direct medical treatment, insured persons receive special pay. Any person who has been regularly at work for at least six months before his incapacitation by sickness, receives full pay. If he has been at work only three months, he still receives 75% of his pay, while the lowest sick benefit is equal to half his wages.

The only exception to this sliding scale, based on preceding period of employment, are those of apprentices and trainees, and workers who are incapacitated by accident while at work. Such insured persons invariably receive

their full wages while incapacitated. All sick benefits are payable for twelve months, a period which in needy cases can be extended for further periods of twelve months.

COMPLETE INCAPACITATION AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Incapacitation, whole or partial, entitles insured persons to special disability pensions. Medical Sanato is made of the degree of reduction of a person's earning capacity. Loss of earning capacity of from one-fifth to one-third entitles the patient to a lump sum payment equivalent to six months or one year's wages, while more serious incapacitation carries the right to regular monthly payments, which last so long as the incapacitation.

Whereas 70 years used formerly to be the qualifying age for an old-age pension, any man with 35 years of work behind him, who has reached the age of 55, may now draw an old-age pension, while 15 years of work only qualifies at age 65. In the case of women, the age of qualification is 50 years after 30 years of work, or 55 years after only 15 years of work.



In a Children's Hospital

In other words, at least 15 years of service apart from the age qualification, are considered an obligatory qualification for an old-age pension, while longer service qualifies for an old-age pension at an earlier age. The amount of the pension is determined on a sliding scale, in direct ratio to two factors—the number of years of work a man has behind him, and the height of the wages he had attained on completing the qualifying period of work.

The families of deceased in-

sured persons qualify for pensions on the following lines. If the deceased insured person lost his life while at work, and had behind him at least 5 years' work, or if he was a pensioner or recognized as such, the widow, or even the children or grandchildren (if the latter are orphans) have a right to pension payments.

A woman of over 45, if incapacitated for work, or if supporting a child of under 7, also draws a special pension, while all children up to 17 years, or even up to 24 years, if still at their studies, have the right to a pension. The amount of such pensions is dependent on the number of persons in the family who are recipients of pensions.

### ADMINISTRATION

Social insurance is administered by a Federal Social Insurance Board, which works in close conjunction in matters of policy with the Public Health Board. A great part in administration, however, is also played by the Trade Unions, which are responsible for general supervision, especially in all matters connected with industrial accidents. Finally, the new Workers' Councils, which are now being set up throughout the country, in all enterprises, exercise a further supervisory influence, since they work in close conjunction with the local trade union branches in every enterprise, and, as well as managing conditions of work and pay, serve generally as an avenue of expression of the rank-and-file of the insured. They are, in fact, a guarantee against social insurance locally falling into rigid and unimaginative application of rules, and ensure an immediate and humane approach to all problems, particularly those of cases of accident, blighting hardship to the dependents of any worker.

The new Social Insurance Law is, of course, still in the early initial stages of application. Shortcomings may no doubt be found. Today, however, the workers and employees of Yugoslav industry, and indeed of all productive institutions, have, in their Workers' Councils, an ideal instrument for the ventilation of grievance and promotion of amendments, wherever these may prove necessary.

FROM PAGE ONE

## Who Keeps the Greek Children from their Parents?

utely taken all necessary steps to have the children rejoin their families.

Fourthly, the critics of Yugoslavia fail to realize that quite a number of these child refugees now in Yugoslavia actually live there with their parents, who are also refugees from Greece.

Fifthly, it is not helpful of the Greek authorities to submit long lists of names of children alleged to be in Yugoslavia, which are not the names under which any of the children now in Yugoslavia were born or christened. There is reason to believe that in many cases we have the original Macedonian names "turned into" Greek. Hellenization of Slav names, however, though possibly one of the ways of trying to eliminate the Slav minority in Greece, is not a good way of assisting the Yugoslav Red Cross in identifying refugees.

In short, it is difficult not to conclude that the Greek authorities are less interested in seeing refugee children brought back to parents or near relatives, than in making political capital out of them.

Of a list of 5,060 names submitted by the Greek authorities and carefully examined by the Yugoslav Red Cross, only 63 have been found who are allegedly wanted by parents in Greece. The names of these 63 children, whose Greek parents, according to the Greek authorities, wish to have them back, was submitted on June 23rd to the League of the Red Cross Society for forwarding to the Greek Red Cross, together with a request for the proper documentary evidence that the parents exist and have definitely requested the return of their children. To this day no reply has been received from the Greek authorities.

## THE ANTI-SLOVENE DRIVE

THE special School Commission, established under Anglo-American military administration of Zone "A" of the free territory of Trieste, has taken a new discriminatory measure against the Slovene population of Trieste.

This Zone "A" Administration Commission, headed by the notorious fascist Dr. Vittorio Rubini, has dismissed a number of Slovene elementary and secondary teachers who had played an active part during the second world war in anti-fascist organizations.

Zora Starija, whose prominent work on the Allied side during the war earned her a 15 years' imprisonment sentence from the enemy military administration in Ljubljana in 1943, has been told that she cannot remain a teacher any longer.

The School Commission has also dismissed 12 other Slovene teachers for their war-time activities against the Italian-Fascist regime. The dismissal of these teachers has provoked much indignation among the parents.

This discriminatory measure comes at the same time as the refusal by the school department of the Anglo-American military administration of equal rights for Slovene schools and Slovene pupils. The pupils of Slovene schools had earlier made a written request for equalisation of the position of Slovene and Italian schools, but the Anglo-American Military Government has refused to allow the institution of a higher grade Slovene school, thereby compelling all Slovene children to complete their education in Italian.

Altogether the situation in the Anglo-American administration zone of Trieste has latterly worsened. The Trieste zonal council recently prohibited the flying of Yugoslav, Slovene or even Italian flags with the Red Star or any public announcement in any place except Bazovica, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the execution of four young Slovenes at Bazovica on an arbitrary sentence by an Italian Fascist court.

At another small town in Zone "A" the local police have ordered the inhabitants to remove all anti-fascist slogans from their walls, in spite of the fact that throughout Zone "A" countless fascist signs, reminiscent of the days of Mussolini, are left untouched.

In Beneska Slovenia, a Slovene district in Zone "A" of the free Trieste territory, a new Italian chauvinistic organisation calling itself the Tricolour ("Tricolore") has threatened ten local Slovene families by telling them that they will be driven from their homes if they do not accept full Italian nationality and adopt an Italian name.

Among others, this warning was received by Rinald Tonasietich, a farmer of the village of Zverinac, who is a local member of the Slovene democratic organisation of Italy.

At Sent Peter Ob Nadigri, the Slovene pupils of the local elementary school, who are obliged to learn Italian, have been told that they will be expelled if they use Slovene during school hours. At Viden, an 11-year-old Slovene girl, Lidija Zabarasch, has been expelled from a local school for using the Slovene language on the premises of the school.

This extraordinary situation has prompted representatives of a number of Slovene organisations of the free territory of Trieste to address a special letter of protest to General Edelman, director of Civil Affairs of the Anglo-American Military Administration of Trieste. This letter, written in connection with the refusal of the authorities to allow the hoisting of Yugoslav, Slovene and Italian flags with the Red Star on the 20th anniversary of the Bazovica shooting, reminds General Edelman that all these measures of discrimination against the Slovenes in the free territory of Trieste are in now the fault of the local government authorities of the zone alone, but also of the Anglo-American administration, for allowing its subordinate officers to pursue a chauvinistic anti-Slovene policy.





# REGIONAL TYPES OF HOUSES

## Variety determined by material

THE houses of the Adriatic coast, particularly on the barren limestone hillsides, and those of the immediate hinterland constitute a type by themselves. They are one-storey and squat, with a rather flat roof. The whole house centres on the kitchen-living room, which generally has one or two small rooms opening off it.

In these parts villages are closely packed and the cottages seem to have grown into the steep hillside. They are packed closely against one another, and have no courtyard round them.

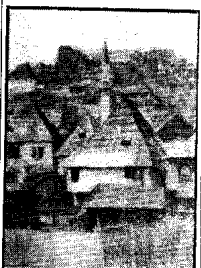
The entrance is from the side, and the door is reached by steep steps. Vines are often grown against the wall and creep over the pillars supporting any overhanging lintel of the entrance.

In the Montenegrin coastal area and in Herzegovina these cottages are built as farm homesteads with a closed-in grain

house is taken up by the kitchen-living room but there are invariably other rooms opening off this. There is no precise chimney but a louvre type of opening at the apex of the very high pitched roof serves as a smoke outlet for the wood fire which is lit on a large hearthstone against one of the walls.

In the Sava valley districts which are subject to periodical flooding we find these houses built on brick columns leaving a large space underneath which is often

Morava. This is also fundamentally a single storey building, but with a picturesque tiled roof. The usual distribution of rooms is a central kitchen-living room from



Steep Bosnian Roofs—Jajce

which open two other rooms and a large storeroom. The houses here are built some distance from each other, and a quite small village covers a very large area. In fact the houses, which are usually surrounded by orchards and another greenery, rarely give the appearance of a village.

Here houses of this type are furnished with a broad roofed veranda usually raised several feet above ground level, and with entrances both from inside the house and upstairs from the obligatory courtyard.

### THE VARDAR VALLEY HOUSE

This is the characteristic house of Macedonia, built either of brick or stone and roofed with tiles. The woodwork is usually of oak and a characteristic of these houses is the very broad massive door. The houses are almost invariably on two floors. The en-



In the Vardar Valley

trance leads directly into a large kitchen but the living rooms are to be found upstairs.

Another distinguishing feature of these houses is that the upper storey is almost invariably built projecting and partly suspended over the street. A narrow upstairs veranda on the street side protects the windows of the living rooms from the eyes of curious passers by. During the very hot days of summer it is quite usual for the family to sleep out on this upper veranda.

### THE ALPINE HOUSE

In Slovenia we find houses of characteristic Alpine style, similar to those of Switzerland or France. These houses are timber constructions erected on a solid stone-built low storey. Living quarters are almost invariably built on one floor and the stone substructure is used for storerooms.

### DOG SHOW

A seventh International Dog Show was held in Ljubljana on September 9th. The show was organised by the Slovene Dog-lovers' Society, and marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of that organisation. There were numerous entries from Italy and Austria. Over four-hundred Yugoslav dog-breeders competed.

### THE YUGOSLAV KITCHEN

## TWO SOUPS

IN the Yugoslav kitchen, soups are regarded as of great importance, and form an obligatory part of the main midday meal. They are divided into two main groups, the clear soups and the potage or thick soups, some of which would today be regarded as a meal in themselves. Indeed, the potage type of soup is given a distinct name in Serbian: ordinary soup is known as *supa* but the others are invariably called *chorba*. Here we will describe both a *supa* and a *chorba*.

The simplest form of *supa* is that made from beef, probably with a marrow bone. For four persons one to two pounds of shin should be placed in cold water with one or two onions, some peppercorns and two or three bay leaves. This is slowly brought to the boil and should preferably not be salted, particularly if a bone is included, until it has been simmering for at least an hour.

Allow three hours or more for complete cooking, but one hour before you wish to serve the soup add carrots and either a bunch of herbs or perhaps a parsnip, or if you have it in the garden, a root of parsley. In Yugoslavia, root ginger is also often added to give flavour.

A quarter of an hour before serving, strain the soup off the meat and vegetables and prepare small semolina dumplings in the following way.

Well cream about 1 oz. of fat together with 1 egg. Add sea-salt (salt and pepper) to taste and then into the creamed egg and fat sift and well mix sufficient fine semolina to make a thick but not hard paste which should further be well mixed.

With fork or spoon take small quantities of this, about the size of a walnut, roll then rapidly between the palms of your two hands into bullets and drop them into the soup, which should be boiling. These small dumplings should be soft all through in about a quarter of an hour.

You may make variations on these semolina dumplings by adding to them other forms of seasoning, such as a pinch of dried herbs, some grated cheese, or even clumps of liver or kidneys, preferably previously fried.

The meat and vegetables can either be eaten as a second course, or the soup can be served with a second course.

**SORREL SOUP**  
Sorrel is very much used in Yugoslavia in soups and either the large leaf garden variety or the small leaf wild variety are equally good. The procedure is very simple.

Sufficient boiled potatoes are sliced into sticks, although if you have no stock a soup can be made with water, and to this is added about three tablespoonsful of finely chopped sorrel, per person. The sorrel should previously be lightly fried in fat, while a variation is to lightly brown a little very finely chopped onion in the fat before adding the chopped sorrel.

The sorrel need only be cooked in the stock and served potato for five to ten minutes. Quantities can easily be adjusted according to taste and the thickness which you desire to have in your soup, but care should be taken not to make this too thick. It is impossible to give exact measures of potato, since the various kinds of potato cream up differently one from another.

In Slovenia this soup is usually served with what the French call *croûtons*, that is to say, small dice of crisply fried bread. The procedure is to prepare your diced fried bread when the soup is ready for serving.

Drop the diced bread (stale bread is best for this) not larger than 1 inch in size, into very hot fat and turn it constantly until it is fried crisp.

If you are serving the soup directly into plates a spoonful of the croûtons may be put on to each plate before putting on the soup, or the fried bread may be added to the soup in your tureen or casserole.



Children at Play

## THE YUGOSLAV DRESSMAKER



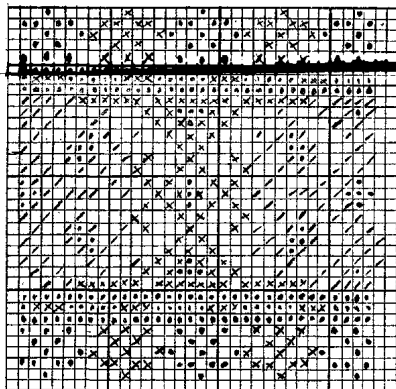
FROCK NO. 1

PERHAPS the principal feature in which modern Yugoslav dress-making differs from that of Western Europe, is in the frequent application of designs of ornament developed through many generations in national costumes.

A favourite method of utilising these is to embroider them on blouses, and dresses, and they are nowhere more effective than on little girls' frocks. The gay colours are a source of delight, and the designs in themselves are of great beauty.

Here we offer our readers two ways of applying peasant traditional designs to frocks for the small girl. The embroidery, which can be done in simple cross-stitch, in silk, cotton or wool according to taste, and of course according to the material of the garment, can easily be copied from the accompanying designs.

Frock No. 1 utilises a motif found on the caps worn in the Timok Valley. The full design is repeated round the bottom of the skirt, as a border, and is repeated on the bodice, but without the lower row of crosses. The crosses alone are used on the cuffs. In this way the upper part of the frock distributes the complete design between cuffs and bodice, while the lower edge of the skirt offers the eye the full pattern.



The colours which are advisable are:

..... Red (a dark brick-red or scarlet should be used, or even a red approaching Post Office red).

x x x x Green (this should be a good medium green, and not lean on the side of blue).

||||| Brown.

The second frock utilises the ornament found on the gowns worn by the peasant women of Kosovo Field district. Here we give the original distribution of colours. The whole pattern is repeated round the skirt, and again, the bodice utilises only one side of this—the row of twigs with pendant flowerets.

..... Red  
x x x x Green  
||||| Brown  
o o o o Yellow  
x x x x Black



FROCK NO. 2  
(Complete details in next issue)



A House in the Morava Valley

threshing yard adjoining the house. The floors of these, as well as the surrounding walls, are usually of stone blocks.

Wood is very little used in this type of house, which is exclusively of stone blocks and roofed with that slates of stone, though in remoter districts shingle or

used for storing firewood. The farm buildings are built in the same style, though usually on wooden columns. The whole homestead, house and farm buildings, are usually linked together by a passage running the whole length of the house.

In Slovenia we find this type of



A typical Serbian Homestead

Butch roofs are still to be found, and of recent years tiles have been coming into fashion.

### HOUSES OF THE DINARIC MOUNTAINS

#### A Forest Region

The homes of upper Croatia, the Sava Valley, Slovenia, parts of Serbia and the forest regions of Western Serbia, present another separate style. Here we have cottages largely built of logs, interesting at the corners. Most of the

house is still another variation, the roof rising from near the ground level but still with the passage-way along the whole building, erected on wooden piles. In Slovenia these cottages are almost invariably brightly coloured and painted outside.

The roof of this type of house is usually of wood shingles.

The Morava valley house, the characteristic homestead of Serbia, is found in its most typical form in the valley or the river



In the High Slovene Mountains

## Questions ANSWERS

"You have written about the tobacco production of Yugoslavia, but I should like to know how many people are engaged in work in the tobacco plantations and how many work in the cigarette factories?"

The tobacco industry engages over a million persons, if one includes both whole-time and part-time workers. The tobacco plantations cover about 1/10th of the total area under industrial crops. Large numbers of people are, of course, regularly employed in the tobacco processing and cigarette factories. The production of tobacco has latterly increased considerably. Consequently the number of people engaged in the industry has nearly doubled and in 1949 tobacco production was still rapidly increasing and was 25% larger than in 1947. The Five-Year Plan aims to reach tobacco production 3 1/2 times that of pre-war years in volume, by the end of 1951.

There are four new cigarette factories working and producing 18 brands of cigarettes. The majority of the workers in the tobacco industry are women, whose numbers constitute 53.6% of the total numbers engaged in this work.

"In reading Yugoslav informative publications, one often comes on the term 'popular universities'. What exactly is meant by popular universities?"

Popular university is a direct translation of the Yugoslav term *univerzitet*, which simply means a university for the people. The popular universities are not exactly what would be called in Great Britain university extension courses, though to some degree they correspond. They are, however, in Yugoslavia special institutes which aim at giving in principle to the general public who are interested, information on the latest achievements in the sciences and arts.

Popular universities are not a recent institution. They did exist in pre-war Yugoslavia and were a direct response to the great general demand for information and knowledge. Those of Belgrade and the Serbian provincial town of Shabatz were then the most active.

Today the popular university idea has been much more widely developed, and apart from a wide network of such institutes in all the towns, considerable attention is paid to the development of branches of the popular universities in rural areas. In fact nearly three-quarters of the popular universities are today situated in the country.

Popular universities are not organised on any centralised lines, but are due to local initiative and effort, and it is interesting to follow their fortunes. Their success or failure is seen to be directly dependent on their management boards, and the ability of these to ensure the right kind of lectures. The lecturers must be masters of their subject, and at the same time skilful popularizers. The general public follows the courses of skilful lecturers with great interest, but rapidly falls away when they find a pedantic approach or dull presentation.

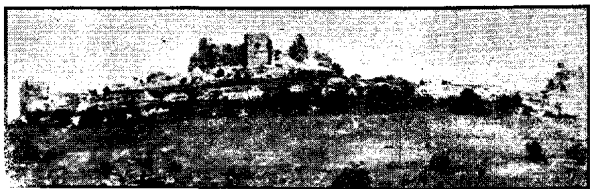
One of the most successful of the newer popular universities has latterly been that of the country town of Kikinda in the Voivodina. There are in fact two popular universities in Kikinda, which is a town of mixed Serbian and Hungarian population so that two separate institutes are necessary.

Both the Serbian and Hungarian universities of Kikinda were founded in 1949 and each of them regularly employs 25 lecturers.

The range of subjects treated in the popular universities is a direct reflection of local demand, but viewing them as a general system, it is striking to see what a permanent position lectures on medicine and public health have latterly taken.

There are today altogether

## An Extinct Mediæval Trading Centre



A recent photograph of the Central City

### NOVO BRDO — New Excavations

THE Archaeological Institute of the Serbian Academy of Sciences has instituted large-scale excavations at Novo Brdo. Although this important trading centre of early mediæval Serbia has for many years been an object of interest to Balkan historians, hitherto only exploratory excavations have been made. Principal attention in this work was previously given to archaeological research which promised results more striking to the public, and sufficient funds were never forthcoming for a proper examination of Novo Brdo.

Situated on Mt. Velika Planina not far from the small town of Gnjilane, in Serbia, at 3,000 feet above sea level, Novo Brdo is today largely covered with a layer of soil and vegetation, though the principal fortified centre of the town, as our photograph shows, is easily distinguishable.

The ramparts cover 750 x 200 feet, round which, over a large area, are to be seen the ruins of numerous churches and keeps, which on high points surrounding the centre fortress provided an outer ring of fortifications.

At the time of its greatest development, in the early XV Century, Novo Brdo numbered over 40 thousand inhabitants, the majority of whom, however, were there as miners or merchants, so that once

the Serbian Kingdom which Novo Brdo served as a trade centre was destroyed, the town ceased to have any reason of being and the working population were dispersed.

Mt. Velika Planina was recognised from an early epoch to be rich in metalliferous ores, and the mining of gold, silver, copper and iron soon made this one of the most important "industrial" centres of the early Balkan Peninsula. Trade routes linked it with all the Balkan principalities of the day, and, which was of the greatest importance, with the Adriatic Republics of Dubrovnik and Venice as well as of Western Europe.

The revenue derived from the trade centre of Novo Brdo in the XIVth Century was estimated at upwards of 200,000 ducats per

annum. To build up the exploitation of the local ores as rapidly as possible, mining labour was brought in from abroad, principally from Saxony and, to this day there are a number of villages inhabited by people who are known as "Sasi" or Saxons. Altogether, Novo Brdo, now only an overgrown heap of ruins, was an international centre with a permanent Greek, Albanian and Italian merchant population, in addition to its Serbian inhabitants.

With the decline of the early Serbian Kingdom, under the blows of the Ottoman Turks, Novo Brdo was doomed. As a fortified town, however, it held out with dwindling importance for a considerable time and was only finally taken by the Turks in 1455. From that year the decline was steady, though some mining activity lingered on among the ruins up to the end of the XVIIIth Century.

It is expected that a full survey of the site will yield results of considerable interest to European historians.

## CHILDREN'S CAMPS

### THE HOLIDAY SEASON ENDS

Altogether, 17,000 children are already recorded as having spent their summer holiday in Slovenia, coming from other distant parts of the country, and including 800 Yugoslav children from Trieste city, and another 350 children from the Yugoslav Zone of the Trieste Free Territory. From Slovenia Carinthia, in Austria, have come 180 children.

In Slovenia, the authorities have paid particular attention this year to the organisational side of children's holiday camps. As many as 2,500 persons have been engaged not only on the management of holiday camps, but on the development of adequate educational facilities. In this work 650 teachers of high schools and elementary schools have been engaged.

Large numbers of children of Sarajevo City have found a holiday fairy-land in the large out-of-town residence of the former Sarajevo "stocking-kings" of the stocking factory at Bistrika. The large park and gardens of this former magnate's "villa" are ideal for this purpose.

**SKOPJE UNIVERSITY**  
One thousand six hundred Government Bursaries, 515 new students have been entered at Skopje University for the coming year. This brings the total number of students up to about 2,000. Of these, 1,000 will be recipients of Government bursaries covering all maintenance costs.

**ZAGREB UNIVERSITY TOWN**  
A Documentary Film  
Jadran Film of Zagreb is making a full-length documentary film of the work of the foreign youth brigades on the new university town of Zagreb. The film will be made with commentary in Serbian, and presented in other languages, for export.

## Nation-wide Theatre Developments

### 50 NEW PRODUCTIONS IN MACEDONIA ALONE

TO glance through the advance programmes of the theatres of Yugoslavia, on the eve of the new season, is to discover a remarkable extension of this essentially popular form of art. It becomes surprising that before the liberation, the theatre was almost exclusively limited to Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana. Performances were not regular even in the excellent theatre of Sarajevo, while that of Split accumulated dust and cobwebs for months on end. The explanation in this city, for example, always was that "so many out of the population of 40,000 are peasants and workmen, who do not appreciate the theatre."

The absurdity of such an assertion is strikingly demonstrated by the latest developments in Macedonia, which, liberated only in 1942 from the decadent rule of the Turkish Empire, was formerly perhaps the most backward part of Yugoslavia, a fact without any theatre at all. During the coming season there will be over 50 first performances, in a dozen different theatres.

Not merely Skopje, the capital, but also Bitolj, Titov Veleš, Ship, Priker, Strumitza, Kumanovo, Ohrid and Develjela, have their own theatrical companies, giving regular performances, and there are also Turkish and Albanian-language companies. Theatres are under construction at Tetovo, and at the Zletovo Mines. The same vigorous development is to be observed in all other parts of the country. The market city of Oujek, in the heart of Slavonia, will now have its own opera, and during the coming season, this will present Mozart's "Figaro", Chaikovski's "Queen of Spades", Verdi's "Donna Clara", and a Yugoslav opera, "Fire," by Bosa.

Osijek Theatre, apart from a number of new productions from the Yugoslav repertoire, is rehearsing Schiller's "Robbers" and Shakespeare's "King Lear", while among the modern playwrights of international fame represented will be Gorki, whose "Enemies" is being produced.

Crossing into Bosnia, we find a vigorous and entirely new theatre in Tuzla, which is to include Moliere's "Miser", in its repertoire, and a long list also comes in from the theatre of Kragujevac, in

small a town to support a regular theatre.

### NEW BELGRADE

#### A City's Transformation

WITH the commencement of the railway tunnel under old Belgrade, the transformation of the Yugoslav Federal Capital has taken another great stride forward.

Situated on the promontory of the foothills of the Balkans, which projects into the angle of confluence of the Rivers Sava and Danube the old city had long outgrown its original plan. The main line railway station, originally situated on the northern edge of the city, on the edge of marshy ground bordering the River Sava, was an obstacle to further planning. Insufficient for the needs of the city, any extension of the marshalling yards would have been at the cost of more normal city expansion.

The tunnel under construction will eventually provide for a central station entirely underground, while the bulk of railway traffic will be halted outside the ring of greater Belgrade. In the general plan two new big railway stations are envisaged, as well as new bridges over the River Sava. Over two thousand feet of the initial tunnel have been completed.

### YUGOSLAV AIR TRANSPORT

#### Heavy Summer Bookings

Bookings on Yugoslav air lines throughout the summer season have been exceptionally heavy. Regular services between Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana and Western European cities east, as well as a network of internal air lines from Belgrade to the other Yugoslav cities, and to a number of centres on the Adriatic coast.

During July and August, over thirty-five thousand passengers were carried, the majority of these being city workers going to and from summer resorts. By the adoption of air transport for holiday makers, the time of travel has been reduced by from one to two days, and workers' holidays thereby prolonged. The heavier traffic was on the Belgrade-Dubrovnik route.

## THE NUMISMATOLOGIST

### COINS OF THE EARLY SERBIAN KINGS

THE best collection of early Serbian coins is that of the Art Museum of Belgrade. The earliest examples date from some time before the Ottoman Turkish invasion of the 14th Century, and are evidence of the influences under which the early Serbian Kingdoms, part of the early Yugoslav lands, had developed. The collection is not large. Evacuated in 1915 to Kosovska Mitrovica, a considerable portion was lost. Nevertheless, the present collection contains a number of coins of considerable rarity.

The first mention of a Serbian coinage dates from 1277, and it is generally estimated that minting of a purely Serbian coinage began under King Urosh (1242-1276). There are, however, a number of rare copper and silver coins of earlier date, of purely Byzantine type. One of these, a gilded silver piece, is in the Art Museum collection.

#### KING UROSH I AND DANTE

The earliest regular Serbian mintings are of interest for the way they reflect the centuries-long westernising tendency of the Serbs. In an effort to balance the Oriental influence of Byzantium, the early Serbian rulers turned to purely western models for their first coins, which are of definite Venetian, and also Angevin type. Whereas the Byzantine minted coins earlier than Urosh I has inscriptions in Greek, the first Serbian mintings bear Latin inscriptions.

In fact, some of the early coins of Urosh and his sons Dragutin (1276-1316) and Milutin (1282-1312) were so indistinguishable from Venetian coins, that their circulation in the Venetian domains was prohibited.

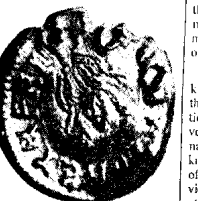
This mediæval financiers' dispute was eternalised by none other than Dante, who startingly included Urosh the First among the in-

habitants of his inferno. "And they, of Portugal And Norway, there shall be Of Rats, . . . interfiled in The coin of Venice," (see, Canto IX, Cary's Version). The coins, indeed, bore the "trade marks" of the same master workmen who were responsible for the Venetian coinage. It was not till after 1300 that under Dragutin, coins with a Serbian inscription appeared in circulation. These too were in general appearance of western type.

#### COINS OF THE EMPEROR DUSHAN

With the Emperor Dushan (1331-1355), a purely Serbian type of coin first appeared. These were the "grosh" value coins minted subsequent to his assumption of the title (Tsar) "Emperor", on one side of which is the ruler himself, depicted erect, while angels crown him. In this was embodied an assertion of independence; Dushan considered himself not to be crowned by any superior power, but directly by Heaven. Another coin of "grosh" value bore a double inscription, one in Serbian and one in Latin. This was clearly an attempt to create a currency of validity both in home and foreign trade.

Our illustration shows one side of these two types of early Serbian "grosh." The dual inscription coins were largely minted, in more than one value, by Dushan's immediate successor, Urosh II (1358-1371). Prince Lazar, the Serbian ruler who was killed in the Battle of Kosovo, in 1389, attempting to withstand the Turkish invasion, has coins minted with Italian inscriptions, in addition to a separate purely Serbian series. It is



generally assumed that the purpose of these coins was the financing of trade with Italy.

After the death of Lazar, his eldest son (1389-1427) continued to mint coins with Italian inscriptions. Despite the Ottoman Turkish slaughter, trade still continued. On these coins, Stefan appears not as King or Prince, but with the mere title of "Count" or Count. In addition to the Italian trading coins, Stefan also minted Serbian



coins, bearing on one side the Serbian "imperial" two-headed eagle.

The ruler of the moribund mediæval Serbian realm who succeeded Stefan was Djurdje Brankovich, under whom "kingdom" ruled over had shifted to the north. Brankovich's principal trading town was the extinct city of Novo Brdo. Brankovich had coins minted here, and also at Smederevo on the Danube — the Semos of Western history — and Rudnik. At Smederevo, Brankovich had established his main fortified centre.

Clearly under Brankovich, Serbian development and early aspirations were still unchecked, and it is remarkable that he minted entirely new series of coins. Many of these coins bear the Brankovich mediæval coat of arms, and the mint-mark of Novo Brdo, Rudnik or Smederevo.

With Brankovich, the Serbian Kingdom was extinct, and under the prolonged Ottoman occupation, economic and cultural development ceased. Complete stagnation ensued, and as far as is known at present, from the middle of the 14th century, under Brankovich, to 1868, no coins were made at all.

# THE NATIONAL EPICS

ONE of the great treasures of Yugoslavia is the great collection of epic poems, first collected by Vuk Karadzich over one hundred years ago. While the Serbs were subjected to the Turkish Empire, and all development of the printed book ceased, ancient traditions were kept alive, as in Homeric times, by an oral tradition of epic poems.

These epics present a fascinating medley of history, legend and belief. They have been maintained, and added to, up to the present age by national bards, known as "guslars," who chant these granite-hewn blank verse epics to the accompaniment of a vibrant drone produced on a one-stringed instrument, traditional to the Slav peoples, known as the "gusla."

The national epics are an inexhaustible mine for the student, and have attracted the attention of many a scholar and poet of other lands. Jakob Grimm, the first great European philologist, said of them: "Since Homer's 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' there never appeared in the whole of Europe such epic poems as these, or epics which could throw so much light on the genesis of all epic poetry."

The great epics, the main collection of which centre on the 14th Century Battle of Kosovo Field, attracted the attention of Goethe, Pushkin and Mickiewicz, who as an exile in Paris, in the thirties of the 19th Century, lectured on "the Serbian minstrels." Other European writers who wrote about them in glowing terms were Sir Walter Scott, Prosper Merimee, Charles Nodder, N. Tomazec, and the German poet Holder.

In recent years, distinguished American scholars have come to Yugoslavia to learn more about the origin of the legends embodied in the Kosovo cycle. Prominent among these was the late Professor M. Parry, of Harvard University. Unfortunately, shortly after an extensive pre-war tour of the Yugoslav South, during which he assembled much new material, Professor Parry died.

Professor Parry's work was continued by Professor Albert Lord, also of Harvard. Professor Lord had in fact accompanied Professor Parry on his journeys of research in 1937 and 1938, and last May came again to Yugoslavia, to continue the work of his predecessor. Travelling once again through the southern parts of Yugoslavia, now become the Republic of Macedonia, Professor Lord was happy to find a number of epics, which he met and listened to, and which he has now published. At Bijelo Polje he

The Stamp Collector

## COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

The Julian March, perhaps better known as the Peninsula of Istria (though in fact the Julian March includes more than Iania, extending northwards from the Peninsula into the Julian Alps) was for centuries variously under Venetian and Austrian rule. After World War One, by an act of power politics injustice, when despite the Fourteen Points of United States President Wilson and much talk about the "self-determination of peoples," the Julian March was placed under Italian rule.



The Julian March Stamp

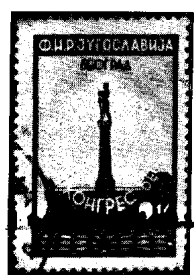
The idea was to confer this key "March," of frontier territory, one of the great natural gateways from the Mediterranean into Europe, to "safe keeping" in Italian hands. Quarter of a century later the peoples of Europe were to see the folly of that policy, when a fascist Italy served Nazi Germany. Today, the major part of the Julian March has at last been incorporated in Yugoslavia, and the *Julijska Krajina* (Julian March) stamp commemorates the liberation of this beautiful country.

A stamp which now seems to belong to a remote past is the December, 1946, "All-Slav Congress." Commemorative Stamp. We here reproduce the 27 dinar value stamp, one of the series of

five values, each with a view of a Slav capital. The view on this stamp is taken looking out from the Kalemegdan Park, on the promontory where Belgrade juts out into the confluence of the Rivers Sava and Danube. The tall monument is the column bearing the great "Victor" figure, executed by the sculptor Ivan Mestirovich. Originally designed as part of a large group for the central Belgrade square, this tremendous statue of a figure, sword in hand, was originally erected looking out over the plains to the north, Yugoslav lands which for so long prior to 1918 had been ruled over by Austria-Hungary.

Thus placed, the monument symbolised a decisive stage in liberation of Slav peoples from Germanic rule. For centuries, the German peoples had striven to maintain or extend hegemony over the Slavs, and it was largely through this Germanic pressure that during the nineteenth century a "pan-Slav" movement developed, the Slav peoples, whose languages have much in common, dreaming of a peaceable Slav fraternity of nations.

In past generations, however, the idea of Slav solidarity had been largely exploited by Russian Tsarism, in a drive for imperialist domination of others, and "pan-Slavism" became synonymous with one of the worst aspects of



The Slav Congress Stamp

Tsarinism. It was for this reason that the Slav Congress which met in Belgrade in 1946, welcomed by Yugoslavs with warm hopes, was carefully called, not a "pan-Slav" congress, but an "all-Slav" congress. The idea was that the Slav-speaking nations could at last gather together, in fraternal co-operation and equality. Radiant hopes, however, were short-lived.

The 1946 Commemorative stamps, nevertheless, remain as symbol of a great and undying ideal, and are worthy of the attentions of collectors. The other four values bear views of Prague, Sofia, Moscow and Warsaw.

## A NEW PLANE

George Munk's "Tandem" Biplane

The Yugoslav aircraft designer George Munk, of the Bureau for the Advancement of Aviation, of Novi Sad (Voivodina) has released details of a new miniature biplane, which has passed its first tests.

Named the "Tandem," the aeroplane is a single-seater machine, powered by a 45 h.p. internal combustion engine, with a wing spread of only six metres (19 feet). The novel feature of Munk's design is the use made of the lower wing, which serves both as wing and stabiliser, thereby increasing the carrying capacity of the machine.

Another striking feature of this miniature aeroplane, of considerable importance in mountainous country, is that the landing speed is reduced to a minimum, obviating the need for a long landing strip. The aeroplane is expected to serve a dual purpose, both as a sport and training machine, and also for rapid light local transport. A small field or square of any size is suitable as an aerodrome.



SEGEDIN RECORDS AT STOCKHOLM

Running in an international meeting at Stockholm, Petar Segedin (the name is pronounced Sheg-din) ran the three thousand metres in nine minutes and one second, winning the event. This time constitutes a new Yugoslav record. The crack Swedish runner, Zoderero, came in 1.3.4 seconds after Segedin, whose time was three seconds better than that of the European Champion Rudi (Czechoslovakia).

CHESS

## The Ninth Olympiad

A YUGOSLAV VICTORY

Dubrovnik, September 11th.

THE Ninth Chess Olympiad is completed. Yugoslavia has won first place, with Argentine second, and Western Germany third.

The leading teams were:

1. Yugoslavia . . . . 45½ points
2. Argentine . . . . 43
3. Western Germany 40½
4. United States . . 40
5. Holland . . . . 37
6. Belgium . . . . 31½
7. Austria . . . . 31
8. Chile . . . . 30½

The first eight teams are held to be the winning teams, because they each won more than half of the total number of points open to them.

The surprise of the Olympiad was Western Germany. It was known that Western Germany could send strong players, but it was not realised that they would achieve such a result. This was the first post-war international meeting for Unzicker and Schmidt, and their play revealed them to be strong and talented players.

The United States team was obliged to play towards the end without Grand Master Reshevsky, which may account for its comparatively low standing. It was noted that of all the teams, that of the United States was the youngest in years. Evans of the United States strikingly did not lose a single game. On the other hand, the second board, on which the quite renowned United States Masters, Steiner and Horowitz, played, proved the weakest point in the American team.

One of the surprises of the Olympiad was the fate of the Greek team. This, though lowest of all, gave two notable games, first that in which the Greek Master, Bouliachanis, defeated the strong Argentinian player Rossetti, depriving him of a precious point, and secondly that in which Mastichiadis drew with the American Grand Master Reshevsky. In point of fact, many observers considered that Mastichiadis made an error in accepting a draw. At the moment of drawing he was in a superior position, and had he persisted in the game instead of hesitating on the side of caution, he might easily have won.



Tartakover and Gligorich (left) at play.

## FOOTBALL MATCH WITH SWEDEN

PLAYING Sweden on September 3rd on the Swedish national home ground at Stockholm, Yugoslav national team beat Sweden by 2 goals to one. The Yugoslav goals were scored in the first half; the Swedish goal was also scored in the first half. The second half of the game was played at a tremendous pace without a single goal being scored.

There was a great interest in this return match between Yugoslavia and Sweden, and the gate was a record one of 40 thousand. On the morning of the match the Press recalled the football Olympiad held in London in 1948.

"The Yugoslavs have come for revenge," declared the *Svenska Dagbladet* on the morning of the match, while the daily *Dagen Nymet* headlined its article "The Yugoslavs fear us," emphasising that despite the loss of some of Sweden's leading footballers the Swedish team was still strong. The *Morning Tidningen* made a point that the forthcoming match with

Yugoslavia would mark a new epoch in Swedish football and said that this, the third encounter between a Swedish and Yugoslav team, might be said to inaugurate the Swedish preparations for the forthcoming Olympiad at Helsinki.

Comments of the Swedish press after the match freely admitted that the Yugoslav team had well deserved its victory. All the newspapers emphasised the high level of team technique of the Yugoslav footballers, and it was also pointed out that the victory was a fair answer to the defeat of the Yugoslav team at the London Olympic Games of 1948 by a Swedish team.

A banquet in honour of the Yugoslav XI given by the Swedish Football Federation was attended by 150 persons.

The Yugoslav XI, after defeating Sweden by 2:1, has gone to Helsinki, where it is to play a Finnish team. The Yugoslav eleven will be: Sostaric, Horvat, Stankovic, Cakovski, Jovanovic, Djapic, Gomanjov, Bobek, Valok, Vukas and Herce.



Water-polo: at Vienna, Yugoslavia wrested the European championship from Italy by 9:7.

## THE KOSOVO MAID

From the Serbian Epic Cycle, as collected by Vuk Karadzic

EARLY rose the Kosovo maid  
early rose on Sunday morn  
on Sunday morn she did scorch;  
High she drew her snow-white  
sleeves

drew them to her snow-white elbows.  
On her back she bore white bread  
in her arms two golden vessels  
in one cool and holy water

In the other ruby wine.  
Then she went to Kosovo field  
maiden in the throng of struggle  
of the young and noble prince  
bearing heroes bathed in blood;  
whomsoever found alive  
bathed in cool and holy water  
gave communion of wine  
and communion of bread.

She had sought—but she did find  
hero Pavle Orlovich  
prince's youthful, standard-bearer  
and she found him still alive,  
though his right arm was cut off  
and his left leg to the knee  
and his broken ribs were gaping  
as he saw his lungs uncovered  
From the sea of blood she drew him  
bathed with cool and holy water  
gave communion of wine  
and communion of bread.

Life in hero Pavle rose anew  
hero Orlovich then spoke  
"Sister dear, Kosovo maid,  
tell what awesome sorrow makes  
you

"turn these heroes in their blood?  
"whom seek you in this battle?  
"have you brother or cousin here?  
"sinful father on this field?"  
Then spoke out the Kosovo maid:  
"Brother dear, warrior stranger,  
I seek no man of my blood  
Neither brother nor any cousin  
nor sinful father on this field.

"Let me tell you, warrior stranger,  
when Prince Laza took his army  
to communion at Samodrecha  
"three Sundays, flirty monks  
serving each man with communion,  
finally the voyvodes three,  
one of whom the voyvode Milosh,  
one of them Ivan Kosanovich,  
and the third Milan of Toplitza.

"I was standing at the door  
when Prince Milosh passed me by  
"man more glorious never was  
"dangled sword across the flags  
"with head-dress of silk feathers

"and about his neck a chain  
"chain with amulet of gold  
"cast his eye around and spake  
"taking from his neck the chain—

"Here, o maid, a golden ring  
"ring by which you may recall me  
"by my ring and by my name  
"for, dear soul, I go to die  
"fighting with our noble prince  
"so pray to God, for me, dear soul  
"safe and sound I may come back  
"and good be thy fortune too  
"dear friend Milan you shall  
"merit

"At his heels, Toplitza Milan  
"man more glorious never was  
"dangled sword across the flags  
"with head-dress of silk feathers  
"and about his neck a chain  
"chain of gold-embroidered silk  
"and on his hand a golden ring  
"took it from his hand, and gave  
"me

"Here, o maid, a golden ring  
"ring by which you may recall me  
"by my ring and by my name  
"for, dear soul, I go to die  
"fighting with our noble prince  
"so pray to God, for me, dear soul  
"safe and sound I may come back  
"and good be thy fortune too  
"I shall make you my true love."  
"Then the voyvodes went their  
"way

"Then I seek upon this field."  
Whereupon spake Pavle Orlovich:  
"Sister dear, Kosovo maid,  
"and thou those battle lances  
"that are highest and are thickest,  
"heroes' precious blood flooded

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